

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MADELEINE C. BALL,

Plaintiff,

-against-

NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL, MELISSA MARK-VIVERITO, in her capacity as Speaker of the New York City Council, RAMON MARTINEZ, in his capacity as Chief of Staff for Council Speaker Melissa Mark-Viverito, and WILLIAM ALATRISTE, in his capacity as Staff Photographer for the New York City Council Press Office,

Defendants.
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**NOTICE OF MOTION FOR
DISMISSAL OF THE
AMENDED COMPLAINT
AND NOTICE TO PRE SE
LITIGANT WHO OPPOSES
A RULE 12 MOTION
SUPPORTED BY MATTERS
OUTSIDE THE PLEADINGS**

17 Civ. 04828 (JMF)

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the accompanying Memorandum of Law dated November 21, 2017; and upon all papers and proceedings had herein, defendants the New York City Council, Melissa Mark-Viverito, Ramon Martinez, and William Alatrisme will move this Court, before the Honorable Jesse M. Furman, United States District Judge, on a date and at a time to be designated by the Court, at the United States Courthouse for Southern District of New York, located at 40 Foley Square, New York, New York, 10007, for an Order, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, dismissing plaintiff's Fair Labor Standards Act claim for lack of standing and failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, dismissing Plaintiff's New York Labor Law Claim for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, and dismissing Plaintiff's New York Contract Law claim for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Rule 12.1 of the Local Civil Rules of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, Defendants, by their attorney, Zachary W. Carter, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, hereby notify the Plaintiff that:

1. The defendants in this case have moved to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and have submitted additional written materials. This means that the defendant has asked the Court to decide this case without a trial, based on these written materials. You are warned that the Court may treat this motion as a motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. For this reason, **THE CLAIMS YOU ASSERT IN YOUR COMPLAINT MAY BE DISMISSED WITHOUT A TRIAL IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO THIS MOTION ON TIME** by filing sworn affidavits as required by Rule 56(c) and/or other documents. The full text of Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is attached as Appendix A.

2. In Short, Rule 56 provides that you may NOT oppose the defendant's motion simply by relying upon the allegations in your complaint. Rather, you must submit evidence, such as witness statements or documents, countering the facts asserted by the defendant and raising specific facts that support your claim. If you have proof of your claim, now is the time to submit it. Any witness statements must be in the form of affidavits. An affidavit is a sworn statement of fact based on personal knowledge stating facts that would be admissible in evidence at trial. You may submit your own affidavit and/or the affidavits of others. You may submit affidavits that were prepared specifically in response to Defendants' motion.

To: Madeleine C. Ball (Via Regular Mail)
25-61 34th St., Apt. 1
Astoria, NY 11103

APPENDIX A

RULE 56. Summary Judgment

(a) **Motion for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment.** A party may move for summary judgment, identifying each claim or defense - or the part of each claim or defense - on which summary judgment is sought. The court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The court should state on the record the reasons for granting or denying the motion.

(b) **Time to File a Motion.** Unless a different time is set by local rule or the court orders otherwise, a party may file a motion for summary judgment at any time until 30 days after the close of all discovery.

(c) **Procedures.**

(1) *Supporting Factual Positions.* A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by:

(A) citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials; or

(B) showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact.

(2) *Objection That a Fact Is Not Supported by Admissible Evidence.* A party may object that the material cited to support or dispute a fact cannot be presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.

(3) *Materials Not Cited.* The court need consider only the cited materials, but it may consider other materials in the record.

(4) *Affidavits or Declarations.* An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.

(d) **When Facts Are Unavailable to the Nonmovant.** If a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition, the court may:

- (1) defer considering the motion or deny it;
- (2) allow time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery; or
- (3) issue any other appropriate order.

(e) **Failing to Properly Support or Address a Fact.** If a party fails to properly support an assertion of fact or fails to properly address another party's assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c), the court may:

- (1) give an opportunity to properly support or address the fact;
- (2) consider the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion;
- (3) grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials--including the facts considered undisputed--show that the movant is entitled to it; or
- (4) issue any other appropriate order.

(f) **Judgment Independent of the Motion.** After giving notice and a reasonable time to respond, the court may:

- (1) grant summary judgment for a nonmovant;
- (2) grant the motion on grounds not raised by a party; or
- (3) consider summary judgment on its own after identifying for the parties material facts that may not be genuinely in dispute.

(g) **Failing to Grant All the Requested Relief.** If the court does not grant all the relief requested by the motion, it may enter an order stating any material fact--including an item of damages or other relief--that is not genuinely in dispute and treating the fact as established in the case.

(h) **Affidavit or Declaration Submitted in Bad Faith.** If satisfied that an affidavit or declaration under this rule is submitted in bad faith or solely for delay, the court--after notice and a reasonable time to respond--may order the submitting party to pay the other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, it incurred as a result. An offending party or attorney may also be held in contempt or subjected to other appropriate sanctions.